

Maryland, gives Justice Hughes as his first choice, he will cast his ballot for Governor Hadley when he learns the fact that Justice Hughes could not be induced to leave the bench even for the high office of Vice-President.

**BARNES MAKES STATEMENT.**

Unable to stem the tide of progressive sentiment in the President's apartments in the Manhattan Hotel, Chairman Barnes sought to give impetus to his view that John Wanamaker should be nominated by coming outside where a large number of reporters were gathered, calling them to him and asking if they cared to carry a statement for him. On being told by some that they would do so, he asked all to gather around him and then dictated the following:

"The Republican battle has been carried on in the interest of good and intelligent government and straightforward thinking. The Vice-Presidential candidate to be named by the national committee ought to be a man who fits in with the meaning of the party. I think that Mr. Wanamaker is such a man, and I hope that he will be selected when the national committee meets on November 12.

As soon as it became known in the President's rooms that Mr. Barnes had made this statement Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, issued from the guarded portal and announced to the waiting newspaper men that Mr. Barnes's expression should be accepted solely as his personal preference, made entirely on Mr. Barnes's own responsibility. The only second Mr. Barnes was able to secure for the nomination of Mr. Wanamaker was that of Committeeman McCullough, of Kentucky.

At 8 o'clock last night the President left for Cincinnati, where he will cast his ballot, but before doing so he read and approved the above statement about to be issued by Chairman Hilles. Mr. Taft left New York confident that Governor Hadley was, in effect, his running mate.

## HADLEY, LOYAL TO HIS PARTY, PRAISES REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Governor Herbert S. Hadley, Roosevelt floor leader at the Chicago convention, remained loyal to his party after the election. Though he fought valiantly for Mr. Roosevelt, the young Missouri Governor, who was the central figure in one of the most remarkable demonstrations of that gathering, declared that, as a Progressive, it was his duty to remain a Republican, and praised the platform, saying:

There were some planks which were omitted which I should like to have seen adopted, but there is nothing in the platform nothing that is objectionable to any Republican, and, on the whole, it is the most progressive platform we have ever presented to this American people.

The Governor frequently stated that he saw no need for a third party, and in a magazine article published in August he detailed his reasons for continuing with the party with which he had been allied. About the beginning of October he declared himself for President Taft, and expected to take the stump for him, but was forced to cancel all his speaking engagements when he was attacked by ivy poisoning, contracted while hunting on his farm.

Hadley's successful prosecutions of the race-track gamblers of St. Louis, the Standard Oil Company, the railroads, the Harvester trust, the insurance and lumber trusts are well known.

The Governor's father was a military man, Major John Milton Hadley. His ancestry is Scotch. His paternal grandfather was a North Carolina Quaker, and his maternal grandfather a Presbyterian missionary. The Governor was born at Olathe, Kan., on February 20, 1872. Preparing for college at the Olathe High School, he entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and was graduated in 1892, with the degree of A. B. In the Law School of Northwestern University, at Chicago, where he prepared for his profession, he gave first promise of his brilliant career by leading his class. He won his LL. B. in 1894, and when he took the Governor's chair in 1909 Northwestern University honored him with an LL. D.

After he left college he opened a law office in Kansas City, and in 1897 was made First Assistant City Councillor. He then became Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County. His success in this office brought him into the limelight, but he was defeated in the next election, as it was a Democratic year. He then connected himself with the law department of a street railway company.

In June, 1902, he went as a delegate to the Republican State Convention without a thought of being nominated for any office. Friends, however, induced him to accept the nomination for Attorney General. He was elected, and was the first Republican to hold office in thirty years. Hadley gave up a law practice worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a



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## SIXTEEN MILLION VOTES MAY BE CAST TUESDAY

### Gain of Thirty Per Cent in Twenty Years Shown by Statistics of Presidential Elections.

Washington, Nov. 3.—"Popular Vote for Presidential Electors by Principal Political Parties, 1888-1908," is the title of a series of tables published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, issued by the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor. These tables, occupying several pages of the abstract, present the official record of the vote cast in each Presidential election as far back as official records are available.

Congress passed in 1887 an act providing that state officials should thereafter file with the Secretary of State certified statements of the vote cast in their respective states for electors of each party in the Presidential elections, and the records thus filed with the Department of State were utilized in the compilation of the tables above referred to, thus making them the first and perhaps only official publication of the vote cast in Presidential elections by states and parties in each election since the enactment of the law providing for an official record by the national government of the vote cast.

**Results Show Fluctuations.**

A study of these tables, covering a full twenty year period, 1888 to 1908, presents many facts especially interesting at this moment. The total vote cast for Presidential electors has grown from 11,381,493 in 1888 to 14,887,133 in 1908. This indicates that the vote of 1908 was about 30 per cent greater than that of 1888. An examination of the totals in each of the elections during that twenty year period, however, shows marked fluctuations in the number of votes cast and in the increases during the four year periods from one election to another.

The total vote of 1892, for example, 12,043,003, is a gain of about 8 per cent over that of 1888, and the vote of 1896, 13,312,735, is nearly 15 per cent larger than that of 1892. The vote of 1900, 12,943,518, is about 1 per cent in excess of that of 1896, and that of 1904, 13,233,519, is actually less than that of 1900, while that of 1908, 14,887,133, is about 10 per cent in excess of that of 1904. Should the percentage of gain in 1912 be as great as that shown by the vote of 1908, the total number of votes cast would considerably exceed 15,000,000.

**Slight Prohibition Changes.**

The tables show not only the total vote cast for each of the leading parties, Democratic and Republican, but also that cast for the candidates of other parties—Prohibition, Socialist, Labor, Populist, etc. The vote cast for the candidates of the Prohibition party shows very slight changes, having been, in 1888, 250,125; in 1892, 271,658; in 1896, 141,876; in 1900, 209,166; in 1904, 259,237; and in 1908, 323,583.

The Socialist vote, which first appeared in the official records of 1896 under the title of "Socialist-Labor," was in that year 26,454; in 1900, Socialist 94,783, Socialist-Labor 32,751; in 1904, Socialist 402,690, Socialist-Labor 32,724; in 1908, Socialist 429,320, Socialist-Labor 14,825.

The Populist vote, which first made its appearance in the record in 1892, was in that year 1,067,323. In 1896 it was merged with the Democratic vote, and cannot, therefore, be separately stated. In 1900 it was 20,222; in 1904, 114,773; and in 1908, 25,131.

**Vote for Twenty-Year Period.**

The tables here given show the total vote cast in the United States and the totals for the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively, in the Presidential elections from 1888 to 1908, and the total vote cast in each state in 1908 and the number for the Democratic and Republican electors, respectively:

Year.	Total.	Dem.	Rep.	Plurality.
1888	11,381,493	5,540,009	5,444,337	95,672
1892	12,043,003	5,504,414	5,190,892	303,522
1896	13,312,735	6,767,946	5,735,528	1,032,418
1900	12,943,518	6,328,971	7,219,539	890,568
1904	13,233,519	6,084,191	7,238,824	1,154,633
1908	14,887,133	6,499,196	7,579,906	1,280,710

**Democratic-Republican.**

The popular vote in the United States for Presidential electors by the principal political parties, 1888 to 1908:

State.	Total.	Dem.	Rep.	Plurality.
Alabama	103,809	74,374	29,435	44,939
Arkansas	152,126	97,015	55,111	41,904
California	286,587	127,711	158,876	31,165
Colorado	293,877	126,644	167,233	40,589
Connecticut	189,069	88,255	100,814	12,559
Delaware	97,284	51,104	46,180	5,924
Florida	49,309	21,104	28,205	7,101
Georgia	332,764	172,412	160,352	12,060
Idaho	97,284	51,104	46,180	5,924
Illinois	1,154,751	490,785	629,966	139,181
Indiana	721,126	338,292	382,834	44,542
Iowa	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
Kansas	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
Kentucky	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
Louisiana	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
Maine	103,809	74,374	29,435	44,939
Maryland	228,581	115,908	112,673	3,235
Massachusetts	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
Michigan	541,746	271,771	269,975	1,796
Minnesota	331,364	160,401	170,963	10,562
Mississippi	296,769	131,099	165,670	34,571
Missouri	715,874	346,574	369,300	22,726
Montana	68,522	29,238	39,284	9,046
Nebraska	296,769	131,099	165,670	34,571
Nevada	24,526	11,212	13,314	2,102
New Hampshire	89,592	33,552	56,040	22,488
New Jersey	490,126	255,443	234,683	20,760
New York	1,532,550	697,498	835,052	137,554
North Carolina	252,110	135,543	116,567	18,976
Ohio	1,121,588	562,721	558,867	3,854
Oklahoma	252,110	135,543	116,567	18,976
Oregon	139,887	68,049	71,838	3,789
Pennsylvania	1,207,443	448,778	755,770	306,992
Rhode Island	66,286	32,259	34,027	1,768
South Carolina	144,775	40,299	104,476	64,177
South Dakota	94,582	41,867	52,715	10,848
Tennessee	292,472	131,099	161,373	30,274
Texas	1,081,611	421,011	660,600	239,589
Utah	108,611	42,011	66,600	24,589
Virginia	187,068	82,946	104,122	21,176
Washington	183,879	58,601	125,278	66,677
West Virginia	111,418	51,418	60,000	8,582
Wisconsin	454,405	236,632	217,773	18,859
Wyoming	37,609	14,918	22,691	7,773

## BATTLESHIPS TO RESCUE W. MORGAN SHUSTER BACK

**Minnesota Tows Rammed Ship—Two Others Aid Steamer.**

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 3.—The battleship Minnesota reports to-night by wireless that she has the square rigged ship Glenluie in tow off the Cape, about fifteen miles south, bound for Norfolk. She also reports that the revenue cutter Onondaga, with the battleships Idaho and Vermont, are standing by the Norwegian steamer Norge, a few miles off Bodys Island, North Carolina.

The Glenluie is barely able to keep afloat, with all hands at the pumps. With all except one bulkhead useless, the Norge is reported in a desperate condition. The Minnesota asks that wrecking tugs be rushed to the Norge.

Captain Arthur T. Huggins of the Panama liner Alliance reported yesterday on his arrival from Cristobal that he had pushed the vessel under forced draft on Friday for one hundred miles to the aid of the Norwegian steamer Norge, in collision with the Norwegian ship Glenluie off Cape Hatteras.

At 12:25 p. m. Friday the Alliance was within signalling distance of the vessel. Captain Huggins of the Alliance refused to transfer his crew, explaining that his bulkheads were holding and that he would try to tow the Glenluie to port.

From the bridge of the Alliance Captain Huggins could see big seas rolling into two great holes on the steamer's starboard side, and as each wave receded it carried with it large boxes of cargo. The gap, the skipper said, was big enough to admit a team of horses. The Glenluie, dismasted, with her bowprit gone and her deck covered with a mass of shattered rigging, was then in tow of the Norge. Neither crew would abandon ship and the Alliance, being a mail steamer, proceeded.

The Glenluie, a ship of 1,814 tons, left Pensacola, Fla., on October 12, bound for Montevideo. The Norge, a steamer of 2,899 tons, left Christiania on October 7 for Newport News, arriving there on October 28 and departing a few days later for Galveston.

## GAYNOR ASSAILED FROM PULPITS FOR VICE WAVE

### Dr. Carson Says Mayor's Influence Thwarts Efforts to Disclose Evils.

#### THAT WOLF STORY REVISED

#### Dr. Price, Who Introduced Resolution, Fears Lest City Be Thrown to Wolves.

The administration of Mayor Gaynor was attacked from two pulpits last night; from one by the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, and from the other by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn. Dr. Carson is ex-Moderator of the Presbytery and has been stumping the East for Taft.

Speaking of the "blighting grip" of a lawful graft laid upon the city, Dr. Carson said recent disclosures had shown that the amount of money paid as tribute to the police for the protection of vicious business enterprises was greater than ever before. Investigation clearly indicated the existence of a partnership between the professional criminal and the commercial politician and policeman, he asserted. He continued:

Recognizing with profound gratitude the honorable exception in the personnel of the city administration, the fact seems quite apparent that, as a whole, the officialism which should be the most efficient in the city has been treacherously with New York and has become her enemy. Gladly making exceptions in many cases, I believe that the present city administration, in its tendency and effect, stands in diametric resistance to the moral and religious wellbeing of the community. I do not mean to raise an accusation against the Mayor of New York City. I do not question his ability, impugn his integrity or judge his motives; but, the pity of it is the shame of it, that the Mayor of this great city has permitted the continuance and the development of such conditions as have been recently disclosed. Then, the unspeakable horror of it, that, instead of aiding in every way within his power to bring out and to root out the vicious system and the men back of it, the Mayor permitted the power of the city administration to be used to thwart the efforts of the light and the official corruption. While others heroically labored to bring the criminals to justice, he contented himself with writing a few letters to show that conditions were as bad as they were represented to be. His principle or policy seems to have been to conceal rather than to uproot and suppress.

In 1902 John W. Goff probed with marvelous skill in the case of our city life. And we felt there would be a permanent cure. But in 1912, just twenty years later, Justice Goff presided at a trial that revealed conditions even more appalling than those of the earlier period.

In Washington Heights Dr. Price declared that the account of the recent visit of members of ministerial bodies to the City Hall as given to the newspapers was misleading. Last Monday they passed resolutions, introduced by Dr. Price, which were presented to Mayor Gaynor in person, and they left it to Mr. Gaynor to give to the public information of their visit.

In the course of his address to his congregation Dr. Price said:

Last Monday resolutions were passed by ministerial bodies of the city and presented to the Mayor. In reports from the City Hall these resolutions were construed as endorsing Mayor Gaynor's administration. From this we emphatically dissent.

The resolutions spoke of the deplorable inefficiency of the Department of Police. In the interview, as reported, Mayor Gaynor resented the suggestion that a new commissioner be appointed, and declared that he would not give Mr. Waldo to the wolves. But we were profoundly disappointed that the great City of New York be not given to the wolves of vice and crime.

After all, it is the Mayor we hold responsible for it is he who controls the situation, as a Police Commissioner's hands are bound by the Mayor's orders. He might receive orders from the City Hall not to raid a place known to be a house of evil living unless there be public offense; not to interfere with a place presumed to be a gambling house unless it is poorly enforced. The traffic in "white slaves" continues, gambling thrives and the underworld has become bold. We have a right to expect the Mayor to enforce the law—not to legislate, not to interpret the law as to destroy its plain intent, but to enforce it.

The state constabulary of Pennsylvania has demonstrated what can be done with a mere handful of men when unimpeded and free to act with military discipline and spirit. And with ten thousand men at his command a Police Commissioner should be able promptly to change conditions in our city and strike terror into the hearts of the criminal classes.

We earnestly look to Mayor Gaynor to serve notice on every alien and sinister influence to keep hands off while the Police Commissioner, by his authority and great influence, shall enforce the law without compromise or favor.

In the recent Becker trial Justice Goff and District Attorney Whitman have won a city's gratitude. Why has not the Police Department been equally as effective? For such an administration we pledge our co-operation. We did not and could not approve the present administration under which has been possible the prevalence of crime that has filled with shame the citizens of this great metropolis.

**POLITICAL.**

## THE HONEST BALLOT ASSOCIATION

### OFFERS \$6,000 IN TEN REWARDS OF \$600 EACH

to the first ten persons respectively who shall cause in the first ten cases respectively within the next six months

## THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF AN ILLEGAL VOTER

for the crime of registering or voting in more than one polling place in the City of Greater New York on October 11th, 12th, 18th and 19th, and on November 5th, 1912.

No reward will be paid to members of the Police Department, to officers or employees of the State Superintendent of Elections, to inspectors of election, or to any election officials, whose plain duty it is to do this. If more than one person comes within the above reward in any one arrest and conviction, not more than \$600 will be distributed among them. This offer is made because the Association has evidence that in the following Assembly Districts—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 30, 33, of Manhattan; 1, 2, 3, 15, 16, of Kings, and 1, 2, 3, of Queens—many thousands names have been registered for the purpose of illegal voting on Election Day. Buy at the City Hall for five cents a copy of the City Record and see who has registered from your house.

## SURVIVES WILD DASH THROUGH BREAKERS

### Captain Godfrey, of Wrecked Schooner, Clings to Spar for Half a Mile and Is Saved.

#### RESCUED BY LIFE LINE

#### Half Drowned, He Tells Thrilling Story of Loss of 7 Companions—One, Facing Death, Went Insane.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 3.—Clinging to a davit projecting from the stern of his vessel, Captain Frederick Godfrey, of the three-masted schooner John Maxwell, survived a half-mile journey through breakers at New Inlet, N. C., early to-day, and is the only one of eight alive who put to sea in the craft.

The surfmen dashed into the water up to their armpits and threw him a life line. Half drowned and scarcely knowing what he did, the captain grasped this with one hand and was pulled through the breakers.

He had left the tottering vessel just as it broke in two at 1 o'clock this morning, after being lashed to the rigging for twenty-four hours. When he had been revived he told how the other men on the Maxwell died. The names of only the mate and steward are known, the five seamen having recently signed on the schooner.

The mate's name was Wallick and he lived in Boston. He had no family. The steward was Alexander Pillimos, of Long Island, N. Y., and he leaves a wife and two children.

According to the story told to the lifesavers by Captain Godfrey, Wallick and the five seamen put off in a small boat soon after the schooner struck the shoal early Saturday morning. The frail craft was overturned, and the six men, after bravely struggling in the

raging water for a few minutes, sank. Pillimos, the steward, and Captain Godfrey were forced into the rigging by the breaking to pieces of the schooner. There they remained while the lifesavers tried five times to get a boat through the surf. When Pillimos let the lifeline shot across the vessel by the surfmen escape his benumbed hands he suddenly went insane. He dived from the mast into the water and tried to swim ashore. A floating piece of wreckage struck his head, causing him to drown right before the captain's eyes.

The battleship Michigan and the navy tug Sorona arrived off New Inlet Saturday afternoon to render assistance, but because of the shoals could not get close enough in to help.

The United States Weather Bureau at Cape Henry received a telegram yesterday from Captain Godfrey's wife at Millbridge, Me., asking for news of her husband. The observer at once informed her of Captain Godfrey being the only person saved.

The Maxwell encountered a heavy southwest storm off Diamond Shoals Friday night and was driven up the coast. Before the vessel could be worked out of danger the storm drove it on the shoals off New Inlet.

## WOMAN'S BODY IN FIRE RUINS.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The body of Mrs. K. MacFadden, the third victim of the Hotel Berlin fire early Saturday morning, was found in the ruins to-day by firemen. Mrs. MacFadden was heard screaming for help at the time of the fire. Her husband is in Tampico, Mexico.

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**Fifth Avenue at 46th Street**

**POLITICAL.**

## A Non-Partisan Court of Appeals

The election of two candidates to fill the vacancies in the Court of Appeals involves an important non-political issue. Judges Hiscock and Chase, now sitting in the court, have shown exceptional qualifications for judicial office during sixteen years of service on the bench, nine of which have been in the Supreme Court and seven by designation in the Court of Appeals. They have given entire satisfaction, and have demonstrated their fitness. If these tried judges, who are the Republican nominees, be elected, the present political complexion of the court will remain unchanged. If, however, the Democratic nominees be elected, the court will consist of six Democrats and only one Republican, involving for the first time, since its reorganization in 1870, such a preponderance of one political party in its membership. The candidates of the Democratic and Progressive parties have had no judicial experience.

The undersigned deem it their duty as citizens to urge all voters, irrespective of party, to elect Judges Hiscock and Chase, and thus continue in service in the Court of Appeals judges who have been thoroughly tried and have shown exceptional qualification and fitness for the highest judicial office in this State, and thereby maintain the present political division of four Democratic and three Republican judges.

**JOSEPH H. CHOATE,**  
President of Constitutional Convention of 1894.

**CHARLES ANDREWS,**  
Ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

**JOHN CLAFLIN,**  
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

**HENRY R. TOWNE,**  
President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Elihu Root, Francis Lynde Stetson, Andrew D. White, Charles F. Brown, Seth Low, John G. Milburn, J. Pierpont Morgan, William B. Hornblower, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry A. Gilderleeve, Charles A. Schieren, George L. Rives, R. Fulton Cutting, Austen G. Fox, William Church Osborn, J. Hampden Doughterty, A. Barton Hepburn, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Francis M. Burdick, Edmund Wetmore, Wallace Macfarlane, George Clinton, Hamilton Odell, Adelbert Moot, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Ansley Wilcox, Eugene A. Philbin, Theodore R. Tuthill, Edward W. Hatch, Frank B. Lown, Peter B. Olney, A. T. Clearwater, Lewis L. Delafeld, Benjamin F. Tracy, Wilbur Larrimore, John C. Spooner, James Byrne, William M. Ivins, George Zabriskie, Louis Marshall, R. Burnham Moffat, Henry W. Taft, Robert Grier Monroe, Howard Land, Charles C. Burlingham, Frederick W. Whitridge, E. W. M. Cutcheon, Samuel J. Bloomington, John De Witt Warner, William H. Nichols, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Sanford H. Steele, Fred. R. Ogden, William M. Cohen, Henry L. Stimson, Wilbur D. Ogden, Victor Morawetz, Francis S. Bangs, Eugene D. Hawkins, M. Linn Bruce, Samuel H. Ordway, William McCarrall, Charles Strauss, Nelson S. Spencer, Lucius H. Beers, William J. Curtis, John W. Simpson, Roger A. Pryor, Thomas Thacher, Harlan F. Stone, Ernest Hall, Dwight W. Morrow, Howard Van Sinderen, Charles Steele, George F. Canfield, Arthur H. Masten, James C. Cropsie, Henry W. Sackett, Clarence J. Shearn, Ledyard P. Hale, Courtland W. Anable, George B. Case, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Graham Sumner, William Nelson Cromwell, Hiram R. Steele, Benjamin Tuska, Alexander M. White, Walter S. Brewster, Grosvenor H. Backus, Howard O. Wood, Frank L. Babbott, L. Mason Clarke, Arnon L. Squiers, John Hild Morgan, George G. Reynolds, Alfred T. White, Frederic J. Warburton, Theodore L. Frothingham, J. Van Vechten Olcott, George H. Roberts, George W. Wickersham, Henry A. Wise, E. P. Maynard, Albert J. Lyman, David F. Eutcher, Almet Reed Latson, William D. Guthrie.